## IN THE SPECIFICATION

**Please amend paragraph [0009] as follows:**

Depositing a membrane in a liquid form onto catalyst layers and subsequently curing it to produce a solid MEA ~~that~~ would greatly improve the adhesion between layers, especially if the pre-cured liquid membrane were incorporated into the catalyst layers. A curable liquid electrolyte would provide options for assembly of electrochemical cells not currently available, allow for fabrication of new topologies of electrochemical cells, would allow the consideration of new materials for complementary components in electrochemical cells, would potentially avoid major failure mechanisms of electrochemical cells and could lead to overall reduced costs of both materials and manufacturing.

**Please amend paragraph [0025] as follows:**

Figure 4 illustrates a side view of an embodiment of the invention. The second ~~electrolyte~~ electrode (14) can be disposed over the planar substrate (28). Curable electrolyte (16) can be deposited over the second ~~electrolyte~~ electrode (14) and the first ~~electrolyte~~ electrode (12) can be deposited over the curable liquid electrolyte described above. These constructs can be built in mini-towers (21, 23, and 25) separated by unfilled space. The electrochemical cell contemplates that a spacer (22) with an injection port (24) located between the first and second electrodes (12) and (14). The spacer (22) forms a cavity (26) wherein the curable liquid electrolyte (16) can be located. Figure 5 shows this embodiment with injector (31).

**Please amend paragraph [0027] as follows:**

The protonic polymer has a polymeric backbone with side chains containing acidic groups for conducting protons ~~IN~~ in an electrochemical cell. The protonic polymers can be sulfonic acids, carboxylic acids, or phosphoric acids. The protonic polymer can also be a sulphonated polyether ether ketone.